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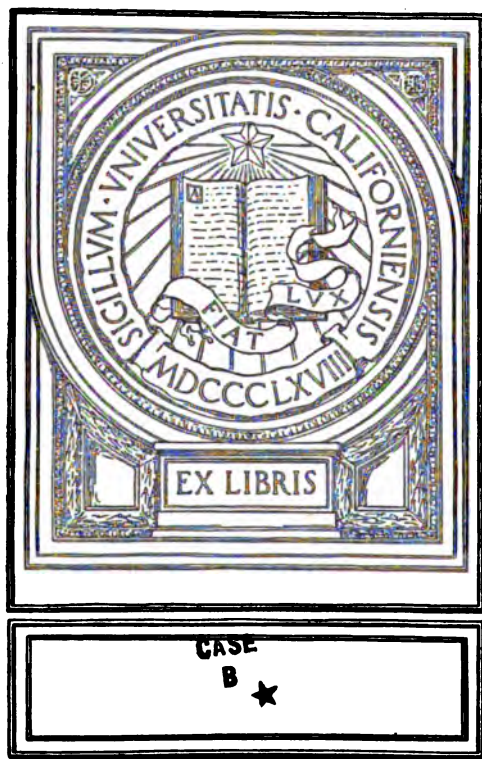
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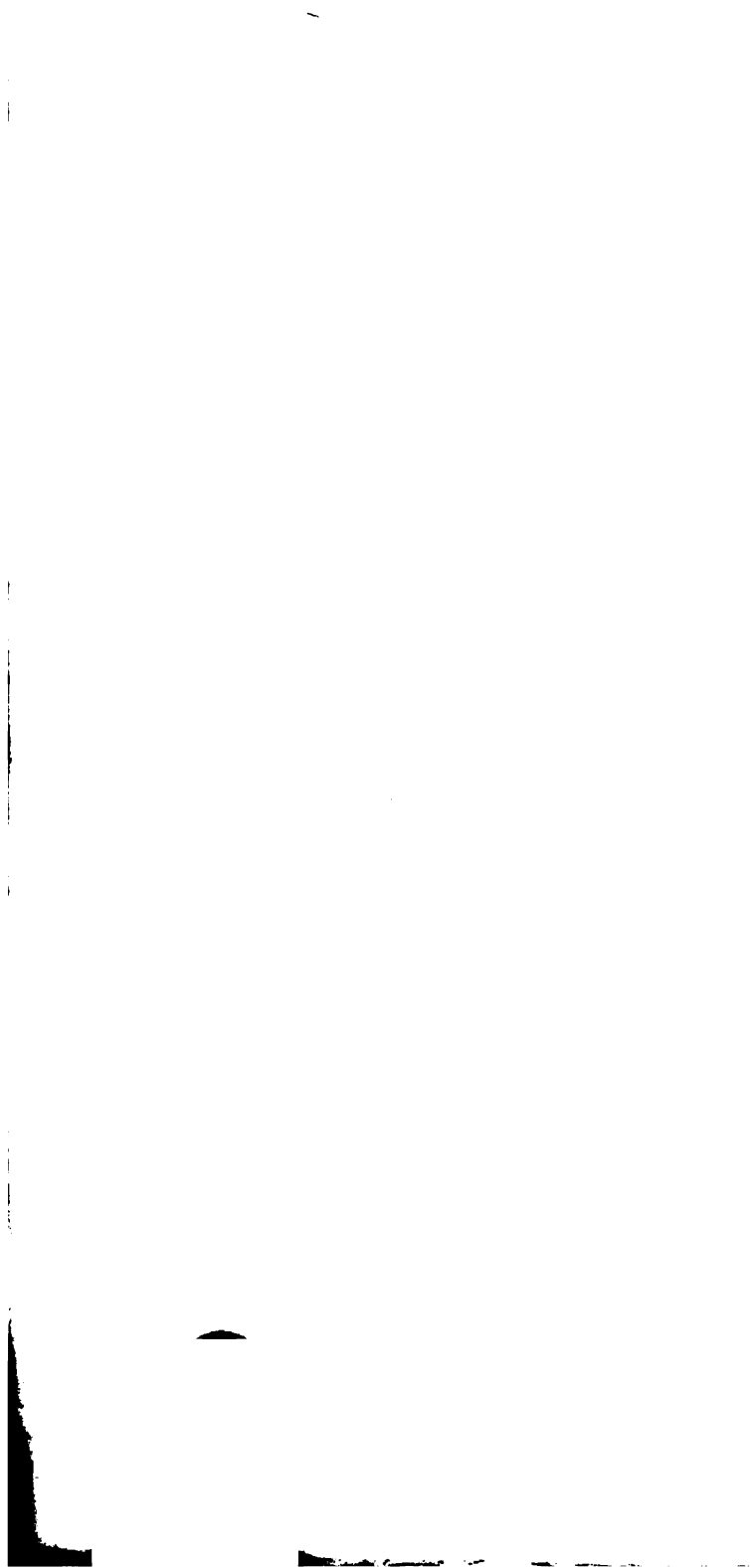
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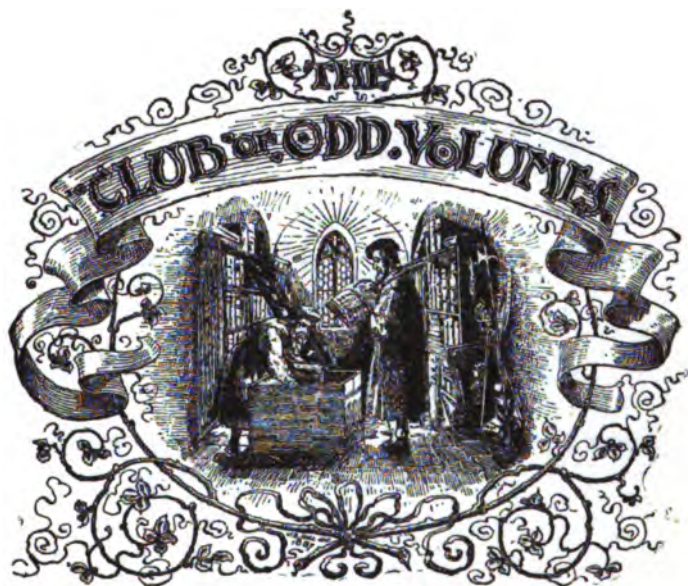
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CASE
B ★

With kindest regards.
May 1895. Wm. Gallivan.





II.
EARLY AMERICAN POETRY

NEW-ENGLAND
OR
A BRIEF ENARRATION
OF
THE AYRE, EARTH, WATER, FISH, AND FOWLES
OF THAT COUNTRY, ETC.

One Hundred Copies printed on Hand-made Paper.

No. 31.....

II.

EARLY AMERICAN POETRY

NEW-ENGLAND

OR

A BRIEF ENARRATION OF THE AYRE, EARTH,
WATER, FISH AND FOWLES OF THAT COUNTRY,

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURES, ORDERS, HABITS,
AND RELIGION OF THE NATIVES;

IN LATINE AND ENGLISH VERSE

Sat brevè, si sat benè



BOSTON
THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES

1895

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JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.



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B
A

NOVA ANGLIA—one of the earliest poems relating to our country—is here reproduced in exact facsimile from a copy of the very rare original edition in the British Museum. To the authorities of that institution, and especially to Dr. Richard Garnett, librarian of its printed books, are due the hearty thanks not only of the “Odd Volumes,” but of all who wish to perpetuate the oldest works of American literature. Imperial in position and in resources, homestead of the arts and letters of the English-speaking race now spread throughout the world, we turn to it for aid which we can scarce hope to find elsewhere, and get help of value, rivalled only by the courtesy with which that is given.

M268582

Our thanks are also due to our associate, Mr. F. H. Day, for important services in obtaining use of the copy, which was photographed in form for printing by Mr. James Hyatt, now of London. Absolute correctness, both of text and of style, have thus been secured.

The poem appears in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," Vol. I., for 1792, pp. 125-139, but without the title, address to the reader, dedicatory epistle, postscript, or form, style, type, and arrangement of the original. The title, with eighteen lines of the English poem, all in small type, are in a note to the "Memoir of Sir F. Gorges," Prince Society, 1890, Vol. I. 129.

The poet, the Reverend William Morrell, was a clergyman of good standing in the Established Church (Barry, I. 127), who came to Massachusetts, in 1623, with Captain Robert, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges,—the latter with charge of secular affairs, the former of those ecclesiastical. Mr. Morrell spent about a year at Plymouth, where he found no official business (Morton, 1623), but opportunity for scientific observation (Barry, I. 128), results of which appear in the

following poem, published after his return to London. There is mention of Mr. Morrell by several historians, and in several Biographical Dictionaries, but slight information besides that here given.

J. F. H.

JAN. 1, 1895.



 New-England.

OR

A BRIEF
ENARRATION

OF THE AYRE,

Earth, Water, Fish and

Fowles of that Country.

WITH

A DESCRIPTION

of the Natures, Orders, Habits,

and Religion of the *Natives*;

IN

Latine and English Verse,

Sat brevè, si sat benè.

L O N D O N,
Imprinted by I. D.

1 6 2 5.



UNDERSTANDING READER;

VVhen my melancholly leasures first conceived these
rude heroicks, my conscious Muse censured them too
tender-sighted to be admitted the common light.
Induced by some kinde friends, who are truly stu-
dious of the publike good, I was unwillingly willing to adventure
them the publike censure, desirous, I ingeniously confesse, (and so I
professe my selfe ever) in my best endeavours, to further such royall
and religious employments: if my poore iudgement can assuredly ob-
serve pietie to be one prime end of plantation, and the vnder-taking
probable to prosper. If (Gentle Reader) these lynes please thee,
peruse and use us gently: if not, Parce vati. You know that Ex
quolibet ligno non fit Mercurius. Besides, error in Poesie is
lesse blamish than in Historie. Experience cannot plead ignorance,
much lesse innocent, having seene and suffered. It should delude o-
thers vanâ spe, or talso gaudio. What can be expected from false
Relations, but unhappie proceedings, so the best intended, and most
hopefull Colonies. So that want of provisions, and right informati-
on, breeds in the distracted planier nothing but mistakes, fearefull
execrations, and sometimes miserable interuues. But of all such
perchance hereafter. These were at this time beyond my intent. I
only now and ever desire that my best incense may for ever waite vpon
all truly zealous and religious planters and adventurers, who
seriously endeavour the dilating of Christs kingdom, in the propaga-
ting of the Gospell, and so advisedly vndertake so weightie and so
worthie a Worke, as that they and theirs may parallell these wor-
thies of the world in all externall, internall, and eternall abundances.
Farewell, with this one Memento; That the best intended con-
clusions, without an equiuent abilitie, produce nothing but losse, dis-
contents, opprobries, and imperfections.

Thine if thy owne;

W. M.



TO
THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE
THE LORDS, AND THE
Right Worshipfull Knights and
Gentlemen; Adventurers for
NEW-ENGLAND.



Har your favourable im-
ployments haue taught
meto obferue, I prefume
here briefly to relate I
hope it will be accepta-
ble, becaufe innocent,
though nothing excel-
lent. *Vera non mira cano*, affured that with your
more acurate judgements. *Plus valebit vera oratio
quam carminis candida & maxime compta in singulos pe-
des commenfuratio*, Censure at the leaft would be
my beft fentence, if I fhould answer fuch fer-
vice with a *NIHIL DICIT*. VWhen in
contempt of Envy, I may prefent your Coun-

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

cell with an OMNE BENE, at least, *Cum spe boni*, if the three noble Mistresses of Monarchies, *Pietas*, *Pecunia*, and *Potentia*, royally vndertake and resolutely continue constant favourers to their well ordered and sweetly situated Colonies. Without these, at least the two latter (I suppose vnder favour) the *Spaniard* and *Hollander* had *ad Græcas calendas* rayfed to such sweet tones their westerne and easterne flourishing Plantations. But *illorum postpono mea Jereia*. The keys of Kingdomes, judicious Statesmen are best able to open and explicate these closets and secrets of state. I may admire, but scarce without offence obserue such princely attempts and royall secrets. Yet giue me leaue to you worthy favourers of Colonies, as in armes and architecture to be your remembrancer, first to accompt, and then to accomplish: so power and abilitie shall crowne your proceedings with happie perfections. Beyond these I presume nothing, onely wishing every person in his severall sphere such happie motion as may crowne him with immortall perfection.

Your Honors and Worshipps servant, Late Preacher with the
Right Wor: Cap: Rob: Gorge Late Governor of New-England

WILLIAM MORRILL



¶ *Lectori.*

Candide si placidum dederis Philomusæ Camœnæ

Intuitum : tristi dulces levamen erit.

Optima meliiflois modulari carmina nervis

Illud Apollineis cantibus enge melos.

Mellea coelestis est effundere carmina munus,

Frustrà de sicco pumice queris aquam,

Dicere musa probè breviter, simul, ordine, perge:

Gloria summa ubi dicere vera : Vale.

Gul: M.

Perge : parsultima, prima.

N o v a



¶ N O V A A N G L I A .

HActenus ignotam populis ego carmine primus,
 Te Nova, de vetera cui contigit Anglia nomen,
 Aggredior trepidus pingui celebrare Minerva,
 Fer mihi numen opem, cupienti singula plectro
 Pandere veridico, qua nuper vidimus ipsi:
 Ut breviter vereq; sonent modulamina nostra,
 Temperiem cæli, vim terra, munera ponti,
 Et varios gentis mores, velamina, cultus.
 Anglia felici meritis Nova nomine gaudens,
 Sevos nativi mores pertasa Coloni,
 Indigni penitus populi tellure feraci,
 Mæsta supersusis attollit fletibus ora,
 Antiquos precibus fletens ardentibus Anglos,
 Numinis æterni felicem lumine gentem
 Efficere: æternis qua nunc peritura tenebris.
 Gratum opus hec Indis, dignumq; pijs opus Anglis,
 Angelica quibus est natura nomen in umbra:
 Calica ut extremis dispergant semina terris.
 Est locus occiduo procul hinc spatiosus in orbe,
 Plurima regna tenens, populisq; incognitus ipsis:
 Palix frugiferis sulcis, simul aquore falix:
 Prædix perdives varijs, & flumine dives,
 Cæce satis calidus, rigidusq; a frigore tutus.
 Proximus atherreo socine volitabilis igni
 Aer, natali saliens levitate: calore
 Temperieq; satis felicibus, humidus ante

Nova - Anglia.

*Omnia principia, innatâ virtute coactas
Sistere difficile in propriis regione, volenti
Alterius motu penetrans loca, inania complens
Vi tenuis: facta regio quæ proxima terra
Solis ab igne, poli motu, terræq; vaporum,
Vndeq; attractu calet hinc, hinc humida restat,
Hinc fit temperies: fit & hæc Nova terra beata:
Est aliquando tamen rapidis subiecta procellis,
Quæ celeri subitoq; solumq; salumq; minantur,
Flamine corripere, & terras diffundere calis:
Mox tamen Æolio compressis carcere ventis
Omnia continuò remanent sub fide tuta.
Inde suis vicibus luctantes murmure venti
Qua data porta ruunt, quatientes turbine terras.
Magna parens tellus, rerum communis alumna,
Frigida sicca gravis subsidens vallibus imis,
Montibus extendens nemerosa cacumina celsis
Longius intuitu nautis pergrata: seraci
Irriguoq; solo latanti mœsibus aquis
Optima frugiferis mandantes semina sulcis.
Agricolis quam terra ferax, quæ grata ministrat
Assiduus alimenta viris: nulloq; serentæ
Dulcia dat varia natura mora nuceq;
Diffimales, placidas tumidasq; in vitibus vnas
Innumeris, mixtas redolentes floribus herbas
Multigenis, morbo læsos medicare potentes
Artus, radices similis virtutis amenas.
Dimine gramineo nux subterranea suavis
Serpit humi, tenuiq; flavo sub cortice, pingui
Et placido nucleo nrvei candoris ab intra,
Melliflua parcos hilarans dulcedine gustus,
Donec in æstivam Phœbus conscenderit axem.*

Nova - Anglia.

3

His nudis laetè versutus vescitur Indus :
 His exempta fames segnis nostratibus omni :
 Dulcibus his vires revocantur vitibus alma.
 Arboribus dives vernantibus . est quoq; tellus
 Cedris, & fagus, Iuglandibus & Iovis altâ
 Arbore, fraxinea, gummosis pinibus, alnis,
 Juniperis, multisq; alijs tum gramine & herbis,
 Pasca qua prebent animalibus, unde fugaces
 Pinguescunt cervi, vulpes vrsiq; lupiq;
 Lince, & fibri, mæsci, latrag; polia
 Pellibus eximij pretij, volucresq; saporis
 Perplacidi varia pellig; gruesq; palumbes,
 Megulus & Phasianus, anas, cignus Iovis ales,
 Penelopeq; columba, perdix, accipitresq;
 Et capitoli aves varia tum carne saporâ,
 Tum pennis placide decorantibus arte canantas :
 E quibus ornatu capitis, sit plumula digna
 Vertice sublimi ; quibus ad renovanda levanda,
 Languida perplacidum completur membra cubile.
 Intima frugifera vix cognita viscera terra
 Prætereo : artifices gremium scrutentur opimum.
 Dulce solum calumq; vides en terra serenâ,
 Perspicuis, placidis, levibus, liquidiq; beata
 Fontibus, & fluvijis facili quærentibus Eurum
 Motu, præcipiti cursu post flumina nimbos
 In mare decurrunt stagnisq; paludibus Indis.
 Antupio placidâs benè, piscatuq; colonis
 Grata solum, calumq; viris alimonia præbent.
 Devia quam dives regio hac ? benedicta sereno
 Aere, secundis glebis, felicibus undis.
 Prospera tranquillius contingit littora portus
 Actus, apertus, ubi valeant se condere naves

*Inuitis ventis, secura, rupe & arenâ,
 Equora multiplices præbent tranquilla marinas
 Temporibus solitis prædas utentibus hamis:
 Halices, fagros, scombroscancrosq; locustas;
 Ostrea curvatis conchis, conchasq; trigones
 Cete etiam rhombos, fargos, cum squatina asellos.
 His naves vastas onerat piscator honestus:
 His mercator opes cumulat venerabilis almas;
 His pius ampla satis faciat sibi lucra colonus:
 Deniq; divitibus quibus intima cura suorum
 Divitia & pietas, licet hisce beare colonos.
 Digna viris patria endignis, ubi menia digna.
 Principibus claris facile est fabricare columnis
 Exceßus, cheu nunc tota cupidinis antrum.
 Sunt etenim populi minimi sermone, & oris
 Rustici, risusq; parùm sævig, superbi.
 Constricto nodis hirsuto crine sinistro,
 Imparibus formis tendentes ordine villos,
 Mollia magnanima peragentes otia gentes,
 Arte sagittiferâ pollentes, cursibus, armis
 Astuta, recto, robusto corpore & alto,
 Pellibus indulta cervinis, frigora contra
 Aspera, cum placeant conversis flamina pelles
 Obvia ut impellant, calefacto pelle lacerto
 Dextro, quo facilis sit flexile sumere cornu,
 Omnia ut extinguant subito in surgentia, & ipsos
 Salvos defendant, inducto tergo corpus
 Villosa, leviter miris se singula formis
 Texta ligant, molles cingunt genitalia pelles,
 Grande femur caliga cervina tuncq; longa
 Exornant, plantas conservat calceus apertus,
 Has tamen exutos curant aliunde reverts*

Depositofq; suos calamos, arcusq; sonantes,
 Fessaq; confrato sua stramine vœmbra soluti
 Tectis instar hœra, dextrè loca verna petentes,
 Adveniente hiemis glaciali tempore sæva,
 Inq; suam patriam redeuntēs sole benigno
 Calfacēte leves artus fervore, revisa
 Vt pereant inimica, solòq; nocentia, frugem.
 Detq; solam solitam, rutilis dant ignibus arva.
 Horum nonnulli regali nomine gaudent,
 Et consorte tori proinat sanguine tali,
 Regibus undè pari fuerit virtute propago,
 Rectores faciens regali prole parentes:
 Inferiore sibi capientes stirpe maritas,
 Progeniem timidam credunt, cordisq; socordis
 Nec solij, sceptrive sui fore posse capacem.
 Rex tenet imperium, panas & præmia cunctis
 Constituit; dat iura; senes, viduasq; pupillos
 Et miseros curas, peregrinos moliter omnes
 Excipit hospitio semper, tamen inde (tributi
 Nomine) primitias rerum partemq; priorem.
 Venatu capta præda capit, atq; requirit.
 Cingitur obsequio regis plebs omnis, & ultrà
 Arma capit, fortiq; facit sua prælia dextrà
 Pallida lethiferis, faciens præcordia telis
 Hostium, & expugnans sceleratis fata sagittis.
 Insupèr ornavit quorum Bellona corallà
 Tempora, præsidio, vità, virtute virili,
 Regibus incedunt comites tutamine certo.
 His reges capiunt consultis cautius arma;
 Cautius exactis faciunt his fœdera bellis:
 Eloquijs horum concedere regibus omnis
 Subsidium, quodcumq; valet, plebs alma movetur,

*Mundi acie tantùm semel undè profecta reversa.
 Nec prius excurret cradelia parvulus arma,
 Quam patiens armorum ut sit sibi pectus, amarum
 Herbis composidam peramaris sorbias undam,
 Usq; in sanguineum vertatur lymphæ colorem,
 Undaq; sanguinea ex vomitu rebibenda tenellis
 Usq; valent maribus: sic sit natura parata
 Omnia dura pati: puer hæc tui potio grata,
 Pectore sit valido cuncta expugnare pericla.
 Magnanimis medici comites virtute periti
 Artibus c imperiti, atro contamine, tacta,
 Fletu, sudore, & percusso pectore palmis,
 Duriter expasus proprio, pallentia eorum
 Corpora restipunt facili medicamine sana:
 Vulnera sanandi si nulla potentia verbis,
 Artibus aut herbis, confestim spiritus illis,
 Impius humanâ specie respondet iniquis
 Reddidit iratus Deus artus morte solutos
 Moribus: undè dolor nullus medicabilis herbis.
 Deniq; sunt populi fungentes munere iusso,
 Instar servorum, quacunq; subire parati
 Ardua, consilijs subiecti, sæmina, sumus
 Indicus ad certos inhibetur, & omnibus annos.
 Postcæ liberion concessa potentia cunctis,
 Connubio multas sibi coniunxisse maritas:
 Ditiore plures nuptas qui duxerit omnia,
 Viribus, & natis: nati quia summa parentum
 Gaudia, descessus quorum (nam mortis hiatu
 Compressos lacrimis decorant) languq; graviq;
 Commemorant luctu, tumuliq; cadavera mandant
 A genibus subrecta cavis pallentia cuncta;
 Impositis opibus tumulis, Titanis ad ortus.*

Astellanus

Nova - Anglia.

7

*Attollunt facies, ad quem post tempora longa
Venturos credunt omnes, ubi pramia digna
Imposita accipient, fuerintq; salvis ad hortos
Elysios vecti, mirandaq; gaudia, summis
Exornata bonis: hac spes post funera gentis.
Est alia utilitas, multis vxoribus arua,
Valde onerata tenent Cerealibus, omnis eorum
Nocte dieq; cibo gaudet quasi natus ut omnes
Illico consumat fruges, sua granaq; (Marte
Aripiente manu penetrantia tela) minutis
Abdita speluncis tutis, & ab hostibus, hoste
Decedente suo subito repetenda reponit.
Artibus Hybernus produxit temporis olim.
Multum, Marte, levis, virsutus, durus, inermis.
Difficile edomitus donec secreta latebant
Iudicia, atq; doli taciti: sit & arte superstes.
Sapius hac Indus, victoris victor & ingens,
Femina praterea vultu plerumq; venusto,
Multos irridens risus, linguamq; loquacem;
Iudicioq; gravi, genio placidoq; virili
Pectore, perrecta corpus per & omne statura,
Nervis conexa validis, manibusq; tenellis
Pollice pergracila, digitis faliciter altis.
Inclita diversis faciendo est gramine corbes,
Contextos formis, varioq; colore tapetum.
Stramine compositum tenui, mirisq; figuris.
His decor eximius color est contrarius albo:
Ortibus undè suis per totum candidus artus
Et piceo facies est obsucata colore.
Consuetudo tamen populus his femina ut omnis,
Omnia perficiat duri mandata laboris:
Arua fadet manibus, committit semina terris,*

*Vtq; seges crescit levibus falcitur ab illa,
 Continuo terris, segitem sarritq; resarit,
 Tergore portat onus, victumq; labore paratum,
 Et breviter peragit mulier conamine prompto,
 Omnia ad humanam spectantia munera vitam.
 Hinc Anglos Indi stolidos dixere maritos,
 Cum videant operis ferventes omnibus illos,
 Assantem uxores omnem deducere vitam
 Molls, vel nullo fungendi munere dextrâ.
 Quamlibet ob noxam manet alia mente reposta
 Invidia & dirum gelido sub pectore vulnus.
 Unde fugit celeri pede fortia fortis in arma
 Hostis, & inde sui letans fit sponsa cubilis.
 Prada satis felix; hinc victa iniuria mentis,
 Deniq; cuiusdam cultores numinis omnes
 Sunt, cui pramittas reddunt, quotiesq; necesse,
 Fortia discruciat miserabile pectora, luctu
 Acq; horrendis clamoribus aethera complent.
 Omnia principio fecisse agnoscitur illis,
 Vnum principium, primos crevisse parentes,
 Vnum terrarum dominum, consortem; duobus
 His mortale genus divam sumpsisse figuram:
 Quorum progenies illi, quoq; stirpe racemi.
 Insuper hunc dominum dominis posuisse creatis,
 Optima iustitia sacra praecepta docenda,
 Sacro perpetuis aetatibus omnia iussu.
 Haftenus est omnis longæva litera genti
 Vix audita, viris penitusq; incognita cunctis.
 Fas, non quid fasti: falsum non, fadere curant:
 Lumine natura summi sunt iuris amantes
 Promissiq; dati; tanti sunt fadere genti.
 Nulla fides populis tamèn est capiente sagittas.*

Marte

Nova - Anglia.

9

*Marte feras, fueris nisi savia fortior armis.
Littera cuncta licet laetet hos, modulamina quadam
Fistula disparibus calamus facit, est & agrestis
Musica vocis ipsa, munimè iucunda, sonoris
Obtusisq; sonis oblectans pectora, sensus,
Atq; suas aures, artis sublimiù inanes.
Omnes, praesertim multos proventus in annos,
Indus, quid caeli, cursus, quid sidera, vires
Sunt, bene canticipiant animis, caelumq; futurum:
Quà mihi notitiâ laetet, aut quo numine certo.
Festa tamen gens nulla nisi Cerealia servat:
Genti nulla dies sancto discrimine nota:
Annus & ignotus, notus tamen est bene mensis,
Nam sua lunari distinguunt tempora motu,
Non quot Phœbus habet cursus, sed quot sua coniux
Expletos vicibus convertat Cynthia cursus:
Noctibus gnumerant sua tempora, nulla diebus.
Mosq; dijs Indis est inservire duobus,
Quorum mollis, amans, bona dans, inimica repellens
Unus, amore bonam venerantur: at invidus alter
Duros effundens cum turbine, fulgura, nimbos,
Afficiensq; malis varijs, morbisq; nefandis,
Et violentis: hunc gelidâ formidine adorant.
Natura gens luce sua sublimia tentat,
Agnosces praecepta dei pia singula summi,
Excepto de ducendis vxoribus uno,
Affectis etenim morbis vxoribus ullis,
Vet gravidis, alijs opus est vxoribus illis.
Hec quam dissimilis natura, gratia vera,
Humana & ratio. Sublimia gratia visa
Aspicit aeternae fidei bonitate posita:
Enervata suis ratio at virtutibus aquis,*

*illi nulla manet vera scintilla salutis,
 Talia quis fando lachrimas non fundit amaras,
 Divina lucis, virtutis visq; capax
 Gentem caelestis, vera pietatis inanam.
 Flebilis ardentes mitti Phlegetontis in undas.
 Aspicias effigiem terrae, levis etheris, unda:
 Aspicias antiqua mores, valamina, gentis:
 Aspicias optatos, hilarantia litora, portus:
 Aspicias his modicum faliciter (Ente faventi
 Caestri captis) letantia singula votum.
 Si mea Barbaricæ profint comamina genti:
 Si valet Angliæ incompta placere poesis:
 Et sibi perfaciles hac reddere gente potentes,
 Assiduosq; pios sibi persuadere Colonos:
 Si doceat primi vitam victumq; parentis:
 Angli si fuerint Indis exempla beatè
 Vivendi, capiant quibus ardua limina cæli:
 Omnia succedunt votis: modulamina spero
 Hac mea sublimis fuerint præsagia regni.*

New-England



New-England so nam'd by your Princely *Grace*,
Dread Sovereigne. now, most humbly sues to see
Your *Royall Highnes* in your *Regall* place,
Wishing *your Grace* all peace, blisse, soveraignty,
Trusting *your Goodnesse* will her state and fame
Support, w^{ch} *goodnesse* once vouchsaf'd her
(name,



If



*If thou Apollo hold'st thy Scepter forth.
 To these harsh numbers that's thy Royall worth.
 Vaine is all search in these to search that vaine,
 Whose stately style is great Apolloes straine.
 Minerva ne're distil'd into my Muse
 Her sacred droppes, my pumpeise wants all iuce.
 My Muse is plaine concise her fam's to tell
 In truth, and method. Loue, or leave: Farewell.*



NEVV.



NEVV-ENGLAND.

FEare not poore Muse, 'cause first to sing her fame,
 That's yet scarce known, vnlesse by Map or names;
 A Grand- childe to earths Paradize is borne,
 Well lim'd, well nerv'd, faire, rich, sweete, yet forlorne.
 Thou blest director so direct my Verse,
 That it may winne her people, friends commerce;
 Whilst her sweet ayre, rich soile, blest, seales my penne
 Shall blaze, and tell the natures of her men.
New-England, happie in her new true stile;
 Wearie of her cause she's to sad exile
 Expos'd by her's vnworthy of her Land,
 Intreats with teares *Great Brittain* to command
 Her Empire, and to make her know the tunc,
 Whose act and knowledge onely makes diuine.
 A Royall worke well worthy *Englands* King,
 These Natives to true truth and grace to bring.
 A Noble worke for all these Noble Peares
 Which guide this State in their superiour spheres.
 You holy *Aarons* let your Sensors nere
 Cease burning, till these men *Iehovah* feare:
 Westward a thousand leagues a spacious land,
 Is made vnknowne to them that it command.
 Of fruitsoil mould, and no lesse fruitlesse maine
 Inrich with springs and prey high-land and plaine.
 The light well tempred, humid ayre, whose breath
 Fills full all concaues betwixt heaven and earth,

So that the Region of the ayre is blest
 With what Earths mortals wish to be possesst.
 Great *Titan* darts on her his heavenly rayes,
 Whereby extreames he quells, and overswayes.
 Blest is this ayre with what the ayre can blesse;
 Yet frequent ghosts doe much this place distresse:
 Here vnseene ghosts doe instant on-set glue,
 As heaven and earth they would together drue.
 An instant power doth surprize their rage,
 In their vast prison, and their force asswage.
 Thus in exchange a day or two is spent,
 In smiles and frownes: in great yet no content.
 The earth grand parent to all things on earth,
 Cold, dry, and heauie, and the next beneath
 The ayre by Natures arme with low descents,
 Is as it were intrencht; againe ascents
 Mount vp to heaven by *Ioues* omnipotence,
 Whose looming greenesse ioyes the Sea-mans sence.
 Invites him to a land if he can see,
 Worthy the Thrones of stately soveraigntie.
 The fruitfull and well watered earth doth glad
 All hearts; when *Floris* with her spangles clad,
 And yeelds an hundred fold for one,
 To feede the Bee and to invite the drone.
 O happie Planter if you knew the height
 Of Planters honours where ther's such delight;
 There Natures bounties though not planted are,
 Great store and sorts, of berries great and faire:
 The Filberd, Cherry, and the fruitfull Vine,
 Which cheares the heart and makes it more diuine.
 Earths spangled beauties pleasing smell and sight;
 Objects for gallant choyce and chiefe delight.

A ground-Nut there runnes on a grasse threed;
Along the shallow earth, as in a bed,
Ycalow without, thin, filmd, sweete, lilly white,
Of strength to feede and cheare the appetite.
From these our natures may haue great content,
And good subsistence when our meanes are spent.
With these the Natives doe their strength maintaine
The Winter season, which time they retaine
Their pleasant vertue, but if once the Spring
Returne, they are not worth the gathering.
All ore that Maine the Vernant trees abound,
Where Cedar, Cypress, Spruce, and Beech are found.
Ash, Oake, and Wal-nut, Pines and Junipere;
The Hasel, Palme, and hundred more are there.
Ther's grasse and hearbs contenting man and beast,
On which both Deare, and Beares, and Wolves do feast.
Foxes both gray and blacke, (though blacke I never
Beheld,) with Muscats, Lynces, Otter, Bever;
With many other which I here omit,
Fit for to warme vs, and to feede vs fit.
The Fowles that in those Bayes and Harbours feede,
Though in their seasons they doe elf-where breede,
Are Swans and Geese, Herne, Pheasants, Duck & Crane,
Culvers and Divers all along the Maine:
The Turtle, Eagle, Partridge, and the Quaille,
Knot, Plover, Pigeons, which doe never faile,
Till Sommers heate commands them to retire,
And Winters cold begets their old desire.
With these sweete dainties man is sweetly fed,
With these rich feathers Ladies plume their head;
Here's flesh and feathers both for vse and ease,
To feede, adorne, and rest thee if thou please.

The treasures got, on earth, by *Titan's* beames,
 They best may search that haue best art and meanes.
 The ayre and earth if good, are blessings rare,
 But when with these the waters blessed are,
 The place is compleat, here each pleasant spring,
 Is like those fountains where the *Muses* sing.
 The easie channels gliding to the East,
 Vnlesse overflowed, then post to be releast,
 The Ponds and places where the waters stay,
 Content the Fowler with all pleasant prey.
 Thus ayre and earth and water giue content,
 And highly honour this rich Continent.
 As Nature hath this Soile blest, so each port
 Abounds with blisse, abounding all report.
 The carefull Naucleare may a-farre discry
 The land by smell, as it loomes below the skie.
 The prudent Master there his Ship may more,
 Past winde and weather, then his God adore,
 Man forth each Shalop with three men to Sea,
 Which oft returne with wondrous store of prey,
 As Oysters, Cra-fish, Crab, and Lobsters great,
 In great abundance when the Seas retreat:
 Torteise, and Herring, Turbut, Hacke and Base,
 With other small fish, and fresh bleeding Place;
 The mightie Whale doth in these Harbours lye,
 Whose Oyle the carefull Merchant deare will buy.
 Besides all these and others in this Maine:
 The costly Codd doth march with his rich traine:
 With which the Sea-man fraughts his merry Ship:
 With which the Merchant doth much riches get:
 With which Plantations richly may subsist,
 And pay their Merchants debt and interest:

Thus

Thus ayre and earth, both land and Sea yeelds stor
Of Natures dainties both to rich and poore;
To whom if heavens a holy *Vice-roy* gine,
The state and people may most richly live:
And there erect a *Pyramy* of estate,
Which onely sinne and Heaven can ruinate.
Let deepe discretion this great worke attend,
What's well begun-for th'most part well doth end:
So may our people peace and plentie finde,
And kill the Dragon that would kill mankind.
Those well seene Natures in grane Natures bests,
All close designs conceale in their deepe breasts:
What strange attempts so ere they doe intend,
Are faintly vtherd in, till their last end.
Their well advised talke evenly conveyes
Their acts to their intents, and nere displays
Their secretes projects, by high words or light,
Till they conclude their end by fraud or might.
No former friendship they in minde retaine,
If you offend once, or your love detaine:
They're wondrous cruell, strangely base and vile,
Quickly displeas'd, and hardly reconcild;
Stately and great, as read in Rules of state:
Incens'd, not caring what they perpetrate.
Whose hayre is cut with greeces, yet a locke
Is left; the left side bound vp in a knott:
Their males small labour but great pleasure know,
Who nimble and expertly draw the bow;
Train'd vp to suffer cruell heate and cold,
Or what attempt so ere may make them bold;
Of body straight, tall, strong, mantled in skin
Of Deare or Bever, with the hayre-side in:

An Otter skin their right armes doth keepe warme,
 To keepe them fit for vie, and free from harme;
 A Girdle set with formes of birds or beasts,
 Begirts their walle, which gently giues them ease.
 Each one doth modestly binde vp his shame,
 And Deare-skin Start-vps reach vp to the same;
 A kinde of *Pinsen* keeps their feete from cold,
 Which after travels they put off, vp-fold,
 Themselues they warme, their vngirt limbes they rest
 In straw, and houses, like to flies: distrest
 With Winters cruell blasts, a hotter clime
 They quickly march to, when that extreame time
 Is over, then contented they retire
 To their old homes, burning vp all with fire.
 Thus they their ground from all things quickly cleare,
 And make it apt great store of Corne to beare.
 Each people hath his orders, state, and head,
 By which they'r rul'd, taught, ordered, and lead.
 The first is by discent their Lord and King,
 Pleas d in his name, likewise, and governing:
 The consort of his bed must be of blood
 Coequall, when an of-spring comes as good,
 And highly bred in all high parts of state,
 As their Commanders of whom they're prognate.
 If they vnequall lones at hymens hand
 Should take, that vulgar seede would nere command
 In such high dread, great state and deepe decrees
 Their Kingdomes, as their Kings of high degrees:
 Their Kings giue lawes, rewards to those they giue,
 That in good order, and high service line.
 The aged Widow and the Orphanes all,
 Their Kings maintaine, and strangers when they call,
They

They entertaine with kinde salute for which,
In homage, they haue part of what's most rich.
These heads are guarded with their stoutest men,
By whose advice and skill, how, where, and when,
They enterprize all acts of consequence,
Whether offensive or for safe defence.
These Potents doe invite all once a yeare,
To giue a kinde of tribute to their peere.
And here obserue thou how each childe is traind,
To make him fit for Armes he is constraind
To drinke a potion made of hearbs most bitter,
Till turnd to blood with casting, whence he's sicker,
Induring that to vnder-goe the worst
Of hard attempts, or what may hurt him most.
The next in order are their well scene men
In herbes, and rootes, and plants, for medicin,
With which by touch, with clamors, teares, and sweat,
With their curst Magicke, as themselues they beat,
They quickly ease : but when they cannot saue,
But are by death surprizd, then with the grane
The diuell tells them he could not dispence;
For God hath kild them for some great offence.
The lowest people are as servants are,
Which doe themselues for each command prepare:
They may not marry nor Tobacco vse,
Tell certaine yeares, lest they themselues abuse.
At which yeares to each one is granted leaue,
A wife, or two, or more, for to receiue;
By having many wines, two things they haue,
First, children, which before all things to saue
They covet, 'cause by them their Kingdomes sild,
When as by fate or Armes their liues are spild.

D

Whose

Whose death as all that dye they sore lament
 And fill the skies with cryes: impatient
 Of nothing more then pale and fearefull death,
 Which old and young bereaues of vitall breath;
 Their dead wrapt vp in Mats to th'grane they giue,
 Vpright from th' knees, with goods whilst they did liue,
 Which they best lou'd: their eyes turn'd to the East,
 To which after much time, to be releast
 They all must March, where all shall all things haue
 That heart can wish, or they themselves can craue.
 A second profit which by many wines
 They haue, is Corne, the staffe of all their liues.
 All are great eaters, he's most rich whose bed
 Affords him children, profit, pleasure, bread.
 But if fierce *Moss*, begins his bow to bend,
 Each King stands on his guard, seekes to defend
 Himselfe, and his, and therefore hides his graine
 In earths close concaves; so be felch'd againe
 If he survives: thus saving of himselfe,
 He acts much mischief, and retains his wealth.
 By this deepe wyle, the *Irish* long withstood
 The *English* power, whilst they kept their food,
 Their strength of life their Corne; that lost, they long
 Could not withstand this Nation, wise, stout, strong.
 By this one Art, these Natives oft seruiue
 Their great'st opponents, and in honour thrine.
 Besides, their women, which for th'most part are
 Of comely formes, not blacke, nor very faire:
 Whose beantie is a beauteous blacke laid on
 Their paler cheeke, which they most doat vpon.
 For they by Nature are both faire and white,
 Inricht with gracefull presence, and delight;
Deriding

Deriding laughter, and all prating, and
Of sober aspect, graft with grave command:
Of man-like courage, stature tall and straight,
Well neru'd, with hands and fingers small and right,
Their slender fingers on a grassie twyne,
Make well form'd Baskets wrought with art and lyne;
A kinde of Arras, or Straw-hangings, wrought
With divers formes, and colours, all about.
These gentle pleasures, their fine fingers fit,
Which Nature seem'd to frame rather to sit.
Rare Stories, Princes, people, Kingdomes, Towers,
In curious finger-works, or Parchment flowers:
Yet are these hands to labours all intent,
And what so ere without doores, give content.
These hands doe digge the earth, and in it lay
Their faire choyce Corne, and take the weeds away
As they doe grow, rayling with earth each hill,
As *Ceres* prospers to support it still.
Thus all worke-women doe, whilst men in play,
In hunting, Armes, and pleasures, end the day.
The *Indians* whilst our *Englishmen* they see
In all things servile exercis'd to be:
And all our women freed, from labour all
Vnlesse what's easie: vs much fooles they call,
Cause men doe all things; but our women liue
In that content which God to man did giue:
Each female likewise long reteines deepe wrath,
And nere appeas'd till wrongs reveng'd shee hath:
For they when forraigne Princes Armes vp take
Against their Leige, quickly themselves betake
To th'adverse Armie, where they're entertaind
With kinde salutes, and presently are daign'd

Worthy faire *Hymens* favours : thus offence
 Obtaines by them an equall recompence.
 Lastly, though they no lynes, nor Altars know,
 Yet to an vnknowne God these people bow ;
 All feare some God, some God they worship all,
 On whom in trouble and distresse they call ;
 To whom of all things they giue sacrifice,
 Filling the ayre with her shrill shrieks and cries.
 The knowledge of this God they say they haue
 From their forefathers, wondrous wise and graue;
 Who told them of one God, which did create
 All things at first, him selfe though increate :
 He our first parents made, yet made but two,
 One man one woman, from which stocke did grow
 Royall mankinde, of whom they also came
 And tooke beginning, being, forme and frame :
 Who gaue them holy lawes, for aye to last,
 Which each must teach his childe till time be past :
 Their grosse fed bodies yet no Letters know,
 No bonds nor bills they value, but their vow.
 Thus without Arts bright lampe, by Natures eye,
 They keepe iust promise, and loue equitie.
 But if once discord his fierce ensigne weare,
 Expect no promise vntill be for feare :
 And, though these men no Letters know, yet their
Pans harsher numbers we may some where heare :
 And vocall odes which vs affect with grieve,
 Though to their mindes perchance they giue reliefe.
 Besides these rude insights in Natures brest,
 Each man by some meanes is with sence possst
 Of heuens great lights, bright starres and influence,
 But chiefly those of great experience:

Yet

Yet they no feasts (that I can learne) obserue,
Besides their *Ceres*, which doth them preserue.
No dayes by them descern'd from other dayes,
For holy certaine service kept alwayes.
Yet they when extreame heate doth kill their Corne,
Afflict themselves some dayes, as men forelorne.
Their times they count not by the yeare as we,
But by the Moone their times distinguish'd be.
Not by bright *Phæbus*, or his glorious light,
But by his *Phæbe* and her shadowed night.
They now accustom'd are two Gods to serue,
One good, which gines all good, and doth preserue;
This they for Ioue adore: the other bad,
Which hurts and wounds, yet they for feare are glad
To worship him: see here a people who
Are full of knowledge, yet doe nothing know
Of God aright; yet say his Lawes are good
All, except one, whereby their will's withstood.
In having many wines, if they but one
Must haue, what must they doe when they haue none.
O how farre short comes Nature of true grace,
Grace sees God here; hereafter face to face:
But Nature quite enu'd of all such right,
Retaines not one poore sparckle of true light.
And now what soule dissolues not into teares,
That hell must haue ten thousand thousand heires,
Which haue no true light of th' truth diuine,
Or sacred wisdom of that Eternall Trine.
O blessed *England* farre beyond all sence,
That knowes and loues this Trines omnipotence.
In breife sorvey here water, earth, and ayre,
A people proud and what their orders are.

The fragrant flowers, and the Vernant Groves,
 The merry Shores, and Storme-affraiting Cones:
 In brieft, a brieft of what may make man blest,
 If man's content abroad can be possest.
 If these poore lines may winne this Country loue,
 Or kinde compassion in the *English* mone;
 Perswade our mightie and renowned State,
 This pore-blinde people to comiserate;
 Or painefull men to this good Land invite,
 Whose holy workes these Natures may inlight;
 If Heavens graunt these, to see here built I trust;
 An *English* Kingdome from this *Indian* dust.

F I N I S.

Exorse



Excuse this Postscript; perchance more profitable than the Prescript. It may be a necessary Caveat for many who too familiarly doe Sciò sapere. The discreet artificer is not onely happie to understand what may safely and infallibly further his duty considered designes and determinations: but to discover and remove what obstacle soever may oppose his well-advised purposes, and probable conclusions. I therefore, desiring that every man may be a Prometheus, not an Epimethus, have here underwritten such impediments as I have observed wonderfully offensive to all Plantations; Quæ prodesse queant & delectare legentem.

First therefore I conceive that far distance of plantations produce many inconveniences and disabilities of planters, when as severall Colonies consist but of twentie, or thirtie, or about that number, which in a vast uncommanded Continent, makes them liable to many and miserable exigents, which weakens all union, and leaves them difficultly to be assisted against a potent or a daily enemy, and dangerously to be commanded; when as some one Bay well fortified would maintaine and enrich some thousands of persons, if it be planted with men, able, ingenious, and laborious, being well furnished with all provisions and necessaries for plantations. Besides, some Bay be well peopled, is easily defended, surveyed, disciplined, and commanded, be the seasons never so unseasonable, and all their Forces in few houres ready in Armes, either offensively to pursue, or defensively to subsist convenient numbers ever at sea, and sufficient ever at home for a'l service, intelligence and discovery.

Secondly, Ignorance of seasons, servants, situation, want of people, provisions, supplies, with resolution, courage and patience, to and against all opposition distresse and affliction.

Vincit

Vincit patientia dorum. Fishermen, manuell artificers, engeners, and good fowlers are excellent servants, and onely fit for plantations. Let not Gentlemen or Citizens once imagine that I preiudize their reputations, for I speake no word beyond truth, for they are too high, or not patient of such service: though they may be very necessary for Martiall discipline, or excellent, (if pious) for example to the seditious and inconsiderate multitude.

Boats with all their furniture, as sayles, hookes, and lines, and other appendences, afford the painefull planter both variety of comfort, and a sufficient competent, and an happie estate. Good mastines are singular defences to plantations, in the terrifying or pursuing of the light-footed Natives. Hogs and Goats are easie, present, and abundant profit, living and feeding on the Ile-lands, almost without any care or cost.

Plantations cannot possibly, profitably subsist without chatelets and boats, which are the onely meanes for surveying and conveying both our persons and provisions to the well advised situation. without these, plantations may with much patience, and well fortified resolution indure but difficulty, though with much time flourish and contentedly subsist. For when men are landed upon an unknowne shore, per adventure weake in number and naturall powers, for want of boats and carriages; are compelled to stay where they are first landed, having no meanes to remone themselves or their goods, be the place never so fruitlesse or inconvenient for planting, building houses, boats, or stages, or the harbours never so unfit for fishing, sowing, or mooring their boats. Of all which, and many other things necessary for plantation, I purpose to enforme thee hereafter. wishing thee in the interim all furtherance, all fortunatenesse.

Farewell.

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